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27 October 1997

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Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 97 (i)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Cultural development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development; 46/158 of 19 December 1991, in which it requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in establishing an independent World Commission on Culture and Development, and expected the World Commission to submit its final report to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to the United Nations General Assembly no later than three years after it began its work; and 51/179 of 16 December 1996, concerning the report of the World Commission,

Taking note of the fact that public opinion throughout the world, as well as Governments and non-governmental organizations, has become much more sensitive to the need for better integration of the cultural dimension into the entire development process, in particular as highlighted by Our Creative Diversity,[1] the report of the World Commission,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1996.

Recognizing that this awareness of the central importance of culture is, nevertheless, still insufficiently present in development policy and practice,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in the implementation of projects of regional or interregional scope, aiming at the promotion of the objectives of the Decade, and in the work of the World Commission and its follow-up,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1994-1997;[2]

2. Invites all Member States, intergovernmental bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations:

(a) To ensure that the lessons and experiences gained and the momentum generated through the World Decade as well as the World Commission on Culture and Development are reflected in all their development strategies;

(b) To intensify their efforts to integrate cultural factors into their development programmes and projects, so as to ensure sustainable human development that fully respects cultural diversity, taking into account their cultural values and identity;

3. Stresses the importance of the question of interaction between culture and development, as a priority theme in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the fact that it should be reflected in the structure and activities of the Organization;

4. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to pursue its ongoing task of promoting throughout the United Nations system a greater awareness of the crucial relationship between culture and development, taking into account the diversity of cultures;

5. Takes note of the First Meeting of Ministers of Culture of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,[3] held at Medellín, Colombia, on 4 and 5 September 1997, and welcomes the convening of the "Culture Meeting for the Coming Millennium" which will be held in 1999;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to stimulate, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, further international debate on culture and development;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in the elaboration of the International Development Strategy for the next United Nations Development Decade, to include guidelines to promote culturally sensitive development.

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[2] A/52/382.

[3] See A/52/432.

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Agenda item 97 (a)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: RENEWAL OF THE DIALOGUE ON STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993, 49/95 of 19 December 1994, 50/122 of 20 December 1995 and 51/174 of 16 December 1996,

Noting the adoption of the Agenda for Development[1] and the relevant provision on its follow-up and implementation, and the need to give impetus to international economic cooperation for development so as to effectively follow up on the Agenda,

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership,"[2]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 51/240.

[2] A/52/425.

1. Reaffirms the continued need to strengthen constructive dialogue and genuine partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development;

2. Also reaffirms that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development and for improving the international economic environment that is conducive to such development, and that the United Nations system should play a central role in strengthening such a dialogue;

3. Requests the President of the General Assembly, bearing in mind resolution 51/174, to begin consultations with Member States so as to arrive at an early decision on the modalities, focus of the discussions and date - including a date shortly before the fifty-third session of the General Assembly - of the first two-day high-level dialogue on the theme of the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications, to be held during the fifty-third session of the General Assembly;

4. Invites Member States to contribute to the high-level dialogue and to the modalities and themes for future high-level dialogues;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system, relevant intergovernmental organizations and other development actors, to make initial preparations for such a dialogue;

6. Encourages all Member States to participate in the high-level dialogue;

7. Recognizes the need to work out modalities and themes for future high-level dialogues, building on the experience of the first high-level dialogue;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item/sub-item entitled "Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership".

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Agenda item 97 (b)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FOR THE 1990s

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 in which it endorsed the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and its resolution 48/171 of 21 December 1993, in which it decided to convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to conduct a mid-term global review,

Recalling also its resolution 50/103 of 20 December 1995, in which it recalled that at the end of the decade, a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action would be carried out, in accordance with paragraph 140 of the Programme of Action and paragraph 7 (c) of its resolution 45/206,

Taking note of The Least Developed Countries: Report, 1997, prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[1] and of the report of

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.II.D.6.

the Secretary-General on implementation of the Programme of Action, which highlights the main developmental difficulties the least developed countries continue to face,

Also taking note, with appreciation, of the strenuous and wide-ranging policy reforms undertaken by the least developed countries, which have been implemented under very difficult conditions and at considerable cost and hardship to society,

Expressing serious concern that the least developed countries as a group continue to be marginalized in the process of globalization and liberalization and that they have not been able to achieve many of the objectives of the Programme of Action,

Noting with grave concern the negative trend in the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, their continued serious debt burden, declining share in international trade, and marginalization in world investment flows,

Taking note of the outcome of the Trade and Development Board at its forty-fourth session relating to the annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including its agreed conclusions and its recommendation to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the convening of a third United Nations conference on the least developed countries and its preparatory process,

1. Decides:

(a) To convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in the year 2000. The mandate of the Conference will be the following:

(i) To assess the results of the Programme of Action during the 1990s at the country level;

(ii) To review implementation of international support measures, particularly in the areas of official development assistance, debt, investment and trade;

(iii) To consider the formulation and adoption of appropriate national and international policies and measures for sustainable development of the least developed countries and their progressive integration into the world economy;

(b) To convene an intergovernmental preparatory committee by early 2000 to prepare for the Conference. That meeting would be preceded by three expert-level preparatory meetings, two in Africa, one of which would include the Americas, and one in Asia and the Pacific;

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[1] A/52/279.

2. Decides also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be the focal point for the preparation of the Conference;

3. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the above-mentioned preparatory meetings;

4. Requests all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and other relevant international and multilateral institutions, to make, within their respective fields of competence, substantive contributions and proposals for further action as submissions to the preparatory process of the Conference;

5. Encourages non-governmental organizations and other actors of civil society and the private sector to contribute to the preparatory process of the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the ongoing coordinated follow-up to recent major global conferences contribute effectively to the preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into consideration the actions recommended in favour of the least developed countries in the outcome of those conferences;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to include in future issues of the annual report on the least developed countries substantive contributions to the Conference and its preparatory process;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure mobilization of the necessary resources for the participation of at least two representatives from each of the least developed countries, both at the preparatory committee meetings and at the Conference itself, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-third session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s: Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries";

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a progress report on the state of preparation of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

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Agenda item 96 (b)

SECTORAL POLICY QUESTIONS: BUSINESS AND DEVELOPMENT

United States of America: draft resolution

Business and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/171 of 22 December 1992 entitled "Privatization in the context of economic restructuring, economic growth and sustainable development", 48/180 of 21 December 1993 entitled "Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development", 50/106 of 20 December 1995 entitled "Business and development", and 51/191 of 16 December 1996 entitled "United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions",

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development";[1]

2. Recognizes that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are essential to sustainable development;

3. Also recognizes that effective efforts at all levels to combat and avoid corruption and bribery in all countries are elements essential to an improved international business environment, that such efforts enhance fairness and competitiveness in international commercial transactions and form a critical part of promoting transparent and accountable governance, economic and social

[1] A/52/428.

development and environmental protection in all countries, and that those efforts are especially pressing in the increasingly competitive globalized international economy;

4. Calls upon Member States to implement the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions;[2]

5. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/191 to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-third session;

6. Stresses the central role of the private sector in sustainable development through its support for the interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection;

7. Notes that private net resource flows to developing countries now exceed official development finance, having reached more than 250 billion dollars in 1996, including 100 billion dollars in foreign direct investment;

8. Recognizes, in this connection, the growing role of the private sector in areas related to infrastructure, health care, education and the environment, and that the measures needed to make private participation feasible - including economic stabilization, demonopolization and introduction of sound tariff policies - have the potential to strengthen incentives for better public sector performance as well;

9. Also recognizes that in many countries, particularly developing countries and in economies in transition, the informal sector accounts for more than half of all economic activity and is a particularly important source of income for women;

10. Stresses the importance of micro-credit to people living in poverty, allowing them to undertake the establishment of micro-enterprises, which in turn generate self-employment and contribute to the achieving of empowerment, particularly of women, and calls for the strengthening of institutions supportive of micro-credit;

11. Encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to involve the private sector in its deliberations and work programme and welcomes the Partners for Development initiative of the Secretary-General of the Conference, and the first meeting of the initiative to be held in Lyon, France, in November 1998;

12. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the operational development agencies of the United Nations system to focus analytical work, in implementing the present resolution as well as General Assembly resolutions 48/180 and 50/106, on the role of the private sector including the informal sector in sustainable development;

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[2] Resolution 51/191, annex.

13. Calls upon the United Nations funds and programmes to incorporate private sector support for sustainable development in programmes, country cooperation frameworks and development assistance frameworks while ensuring a gender perspective within these programmes;

14. Decides to place this issue in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the General Assembly at that session.

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Agenda item 97 (d)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE CONVENING OF A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo, in particular chapter X on international migration,[1] and the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[2] and the Programme of Action of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 3.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

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World Summit for Social Development[1] and in the Platform for Action[2] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Recalling also its resolutions 50/123 of 20 December 1995 on international migration and development and 49/127 of 19 December 1994, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1995/313 of 27 July 1995,

Recalling also, that the Economic and Social Council, in the context of its role under the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis the General Assembly and in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991, 46/235 of 13 April 1992, 48/162 of 20 December 1994 and 50/227 of 24 May 1996, should assist the Assembly in promoting an integrated approach to the implementation of the Programme of Action in providing system-wide coordination and guidance in monitoring the implementation,

Recalling that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities, as entrusted to them in the Charter, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the field of population and development,

Recognizing the importance from an analytical and operational point of view of identifying the existing linkages among the social, economic, political and cultural factors related to international migration and development, and of taking appropriate steps to intensify the analysis of issues involved,

Noting particularly the lack of migration data, the absence of a coherent theory to explain international migration and the very weak understanding of the complex interrelationships between migration and development,[3]

Noting particularly that the role of relevant United Nations organizations that address migration issues should be strengthened so that they can deliver adequate technical support to developing countries to ensure that migration contributes to development,

Noting the critical role of the existing forums within the United Nations system in addressing the issues of international migration and development, including through the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee for Development Planning, and the International Labour Organization,

Recalling its resolution 51/148 of 13 December 1996 on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration, in particular its request to the Secretary-General to foster systematic

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[1] Ibid., annex II.

[2] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[3] See E/CN.9/1997/2, para. 11.

consultations on matters of common interest, in consultation with the Director-General of the International Organization for Migration,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development;[1]

2. Calls upon the international community to seek to make the option of remaining in one's country viable for all people; to that end, efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development, ensuring a better economic balance between developed and developing countries, should be strengthened;

3. Encourages, where relevant, interregional, regional and subregional mechanisms that will address the question of international migration and development;

4. Urges Member States and the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefits of international migration to those concerned;

5. Calls upon all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing activities, to address the issue of international migration and development and to provide appropriate support for interregional, regional and subregional processes and activities on international migration and development;

6. Notes that a technical symposium on international migration will be convened in 1998 and, in that regard, requests the Commission on Population and Development to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the outcome of the symposium;

7. Requests the Committee for Development Planning to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999, on the results of its examination in 1998 of the issue of migration and development;

8. Encourages the Administrative Committee on Coordination to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on its work in addressing the issue of international migration and development from cross-sectoral, interregional, regional and subregional points of view;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report that takes into account the views of Member States, the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant organizations outside the United Nations system, recommending ways and means to address the problems related to migration and development,

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[1] A/52/314.

including the possibility of convening an international conference on international migration and development;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues".

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Agenda item 97 (c)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Population and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/124 of 20 December 1995 and 51/176 of 16 December 1996 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/42 of 22 July 1997, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly, at its fifty-second session, decide on the process and modalities, including the possibility of convening a special session of the Assembly in 1999, for reviewing and appraising the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[1]

Stressing the need to further pursue the implementation of the Programme of Action and for Governments to recommit themselves at the highest political level to achieving its goals and objectives,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the process and modalities for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

2. Decides to convene the special session for a duration of one week in June 1999, at the highest possible level of participation, in order to review and appraise the implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. Welcomes the decision of the Commission on Population and Development to devote its thirty-first session to addressing substantive issues relating to the review of the Programme of Action;

4. Decides that the Commission on Population and Development, which is currently scheduled to consider at its thirty-second session a comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action, should serve as the preparatory committee for the final preparations for the special session for the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action; in this regard, the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General should also contain overall assessment of the progress achieved and constraints faced in the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as recommendations for future action;

5. Decides also that the thirty-second session of the Commission shall be open-ended to allow the full participation of all States;

6. Reaffirms that the special session for the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action will be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Programme of Action, and that it is not intended to renegotiate the existing agreement contained therein;

7. Invites Governments to consider undertaking reviews of the progress achieved and the constraints faced therein in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national and regional levels, with a view to contributing to the preparations for the special session;

8. Invites the United Nations Population Fund and all other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to the special session as well as to its preparation;

9. Recognizes the important role played by non-governmental organizations and other organizations of civil society in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and stresses the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996;

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[a] A/52/208/Add.1.

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session a progress report on the preparations for the special session;

11. Decides to include an item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session.

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Agenda item 96 (a)

SECTORAL POLICY QUESTIONS: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[1] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[2] and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[3]

Taking note of the declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their twenty-first annual meeting, held in New York on 26 September 1997,[4] the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, issued on 25 September 1997,[5] and

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[2] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[3] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[4] A/52/460.

[5] A/52/447-S/1997/775, annex.

the Declaration on African Industrialization, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at their thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare in June 1997, on the importance of industrial development for developing countries, especially those in Africa, and the essential role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in this regard,

Reaffirming its resolution 50/94 of 20 December 1995 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, and resolution 51/170 of 16 December 1996,

Recognizing the key role of industrialization in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa, as well as its role in facilitating efforts for the eradication of poverty, the integration of women in the development process and the creation of productive employment,

Recognizing the increasing role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the role of the industrial sector in development process,

Taking note of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its thirteenth meeting, held at Accra in May 1997,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);[6]

2. Calls on all Member States to support the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization, taking into account the results of the mid-term review of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

3. Invites donor countries, United Nations funds and programmes, all relevant United Nations organizations and the private sector to participate in the 1998 meeting of donors to be organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of African Unity under the leadership of the African Development Bank and in cooperation with the World Bank;

4. Appeals to the international community and the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, to support the programmes of the African countries to intensify and expand through industrial cooperation among themselves;

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[6] A/52/480.

5. Urges African Member States to integrate the objectives of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization into their national plans and the establishment of institutional capacity for the formulation of mechanisms to follow up and monitor programmes and projects, including, where appropriate, the involvement of the private sector;

6. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa and other relevant United Nations organizations to work closely with Governments and the private sector in Africa at the national, regional and international levels to foster industrial production and development;

7. Calls on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa to increase their coordination with the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies and donors with a view to accelerating the implementation and goals of the Industrial Decade for Development of Africa;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 97 (g)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/104 of 20 December 1995 and all other relevant Assembly resolutions on the integration of women in development, and also the resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on the integration of women in development,

Reaffirming that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing the significant contribution that women make to economic activities and the major force that they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas, such as agriculture, industry and services,

Aware that the continued discrimination against women, their continued lack of equal access to education and training and credit facilities, and their lack of control over land, capital, technology and other areas of production impede their full contribution to, and opportunity to benefit from, development,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Recognizing that discrimination in education and training, hiring, remuneration, promotion and horizontal mobility practices continues to restrict employment, economic, professional and other kinds of mobility for women striving to reach their potential,

Reaffirming that investing in the development of women and girls has multiplier effects on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth,

Recognizing that the difficult socio-economic conditions that exist in many developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, have resulted in the rapid feminization of poverty, especially in rural areas and among female-headed households,

Reaffirming that women are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty through both remunerated and unremunerated work at home, in the community and in the workplace, and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing the adverse impact of structural adjustment programmes on women, especially in terms of cutbacks in social services, education and health and the removal of subsidies for food and fuel,

Aware that, although globalization and liberalization processes have created employment opportunities in some countries, they have also created risks and increased the marginalization of developing countries, particularly with regard to women,

Recognizing that the informal sector is a major source of entrepreneurship and employment for women in developing countries and that its important contribution should be included in labour-force statistics and standard national accounts,

Expressing its concern about the virtual absence or poor representation of women in economic decision-making, including the formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and rules governing pay,

Emphasizing the promotion of programmes aimed at financial intermediation with a view to facilitating and increasing rural women's access to credit and to agricultural inputs and implements and, in particular, to easing collateral requirements for access to credit by women,

Stressing that the lack of a family-friendly work environment, including appropriate and affordable childcare and inflexible working hours, further prevents women from achieving their full potential,

Stressing that neglecting a gender perspective in policy formulation and implementation exacerbates the feminization of poverty and economic inefficiency and has a high social cost,

Noting the importance of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the funds and programmes, in facilitating the advancement of women in development,

1. Reaffirms the urgent implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[1] and the relevant provisions contained in the outcomes of all other major United Nations conferences and summits;

2. Stresses that a favourable and conducive international and national economic and financial environment and a positive investment climate are necessary for the effective integration of women in development;

3. Calls upon all Governments and all actors of society to implement the commitment made in Beijing to create an enabling environment through, inter alia, removing discriminatory barriers and ensuring the full and equal participation of women in economic activities through, inter alia, the adoption of gender-sensitive policies and legal measures and the provision of other necessary structures;

4. Also stresses the importance of developing national strategies for promoting sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities to generate income among disadvantaged women and women living in poverty;

5. Urges Governments to develop and promote methodologies for incorporating a gender perspective into all aspects of policy-making, including economic policy-making;

6. Stresses the need to ensure full and equal access for girls and women to education, vocational training and retraining programmes for improving their employment opportunities;

7. Urges all Governments to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources and to increase women's access to credit by instituting innovative lending practices, including practices that integrate credit with services and training for women and that provide flexible credit facilities to women, in particular rural women, women in the informal sector, young women and women who lack access to traditional sources of collateral;

8. Invites Governments to undertake legislation and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology;

9. Requests Governments to ensure that women's priorities are included in public investment programmes for economic infrastructure, such as water and sanitation supply, electrification and energy conservation, transport and road construction and to promote greater involvement of women beneficiaries at the project-planning and implementation stages to ensure their access to jobs and contracts;

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[1] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

10. Urges Governments to promote and strengthen micro-enterprises, new small businesses, cooperative enterprises and expanded markets and other employment opportunities; to facilitate, where appropriate, the transition from the informal to the formal sector, especially in rural areas; to provide outreach programmes to inform low-income and poor women, particularly in rural and remote areas, of opportunities for market and technology access; and to provide women with assistance in taking advantage of such opportunities;

11. Calls upon Governments to develop strategies aimed at promoting sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities for income-generation among disadvantaged women and women living in poverty;

12. Calls upon Governments to ensure, through legislation, family-friendly work environments and to promote the facilitation of breast-feeding for working mothers;

13. Urges the international community, the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to give priority to supporting the efforts of developing countries to ensure the full and effective participation of women in deciding and implementing development strategies, through, inter alia, women's increased access to health care, capital, education, training and technology, and wider participation in decision-making;

14. Urges multilateral donors, international financial institutions and regional development banks to review and implement policies in support of national efforts to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reach women, in particular those in rural and remote areas;

15. Calls upon the United Nations system to provide adequate resources for operational activities in order to support developing countries in their efforts to integrate gender concerns into national programmes and to implement those programmes;

16. Requests the United Nations development system to work towards establishing a more coherent approach to its support for women's income-generating activities, in particular credit schemes;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session a sub-item entitled "Effective mobilization and integration of women in development";

18. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-fourth session on the outcome of the implementation of the present resolution and to cover in his report the impact of the globalization and liberalization processes on the integration of women in development and the implementation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in enhancing the participation of women in national development programmes.

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Agenda item 97 (e)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT II)

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/177 of 16 December 1996, in which it endorsed the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda, which were adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on 14 June 1996 at Istanbul,

Cognizant of the importance of maintaining the momentum already generated at the national, regional and international levels for the implementation of measures designed to address the economic, social and environmental consequences of rapid urbanization,

Stressing the need to improve conditions of shelter, access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and basic social services in both rural and urban areas,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.165/14, chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

Also recalling paragraph 218 of the Habitat Agenda and operative paragraph 15 of Assembly resolution 51/177 on the need to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of Habitat II,

Noting with regret that the Secretary-General has not submitted the final comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements with a view to its revitalization, as called for in Assembly resolution 51/177, and stressing that that has prevented Member States from addressing those issues in a timely manner,

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its sixteenth session (Nairobi, 28 April-7 May 1997),[1] as well as on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[2] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);[3]

2. Welcomes the actions by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements towards the reform of the administrative and financial management of the Centre pursuant to the recommendations of the report of the Secretary-General,[4] as well as the relevant reports of the United Nations Board of Auditors and resolutions 16/8, 16/19, 16/28 and 16/29 of the Commission on Human Settlements;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session the comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the Centre with a view to its revitalization, which was called for in operative paragraph 19 of Assembly resolution 51/177, taking into account resolution 16/8 and other relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Settlements at its sixteenth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to address urgently the serious management and financial situation at the Centre to meet its responsibilities in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

5. Urges all Governments and other actors concerned with human settlements and urban management issues, such as local authorities, relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, the private sector, trade unions, academicians and other community groups, to implement fully and effectively the Habitat Agenda;

6. Affirms that in a rapidly urbanizing world, the pivotal role of local authorities in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda should be recognized and enhanced;

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[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/52/8).

[2] A/52/8/Add.1.

[3] A/52/181-E/1997/77.

[4] A/52/___.

7. Requests all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the Bretton Woods institutions, to support fully the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda at all levels, particularly at the national level;

8. Stresses that the full and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in particular in all developing countries, especially in Africa and the least developed countries, will require the mobilization of additional financial resources from various sources at the national and international levels and more effective development cooperation in order to promote assistance for shelter and human settlements activities;

9. Calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to increase their contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation for its follow-up to the Habitat Agenda;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the financial arrangements of the United Nations Office at Nairobi into line with those of similar United Nations administrative offices;

11. Decides to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), including the identification of obstacles and the consideration of further actions and initiatives, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-fourth session, a report containing recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the format, scope, organizational and substantive aspects of the special session;

12. Decides that the eighteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, in 2001, shall be the preparatory mechanism for the special session of the General Assembly, and shall be open-ended to allow the full participation of all States;

13. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider dedicating one high-level segment before the year 2001 to human settlements and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, and in that context requests the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization, to contribute to the preparation of such a high-level segment;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the sub-item "Implementation of the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

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Agenda item 98 (f)

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/116 of 20 December 1995 and 51/183 of 16 December 1996 on the implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 25 April-6 May 1994,

Convinced that small island developing States are particularly vulnerable to global climate change and sea level rise, and that the potential effects of global climate change and sea level rise, increasing strength and frequency of tropical storms, the El Niño phenomena and drought have resulted in the inundation of some islands and caused serious loss of resources in their exclusive economic zones, economic infrastructure, human settlements and culture,

Reaffirming the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

(23-28 June 1997) and decision 5/1 adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fifth session (7-25 April 1997),

Also reaffirming its decision at its nineteenth special session to convene a two-day special session, preceding its fifty-fourth session, for the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[1] and welcomes in particular the action that has been taken by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to support the system-wide implementation of the Programme of Action;

2. Welcomes the action of the Secretary-General to restructure and appropriately strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit in accordance with Assembly resolutions 49/122 of 19 December 1994 and 51/183 of 16 December 1996;

3. Appreciates the support that has been provided by the Commission on Sustainable Development in following up the implementation of the Programme of Action in accordance with Assembly resolution 49/122 and the Programme of Action itself, and welcomes the multi-year programme of work for the Commission on Sustainable Development, 1998-2001,[2] as adopted at its nineteenth special session (23-28 June 1997), which will, inter alia, review the outstanding chapters of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

4. Takes note with the appreciation of the modalities that have been instituted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, to mobilize resources, including technical capacity for small island developing States, with respect to the further implementation of the Programme of Action, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to implement fully the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 51/183 and 51/185 of 16 December 1996;

5. Calls for the participation as observers of members of the regional commissions in the two-day special session for the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action and in its preparatory process;

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[1] Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No 94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] A/52/319.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex, appendix.

6. Welcomes the progress made by the United Nations Development Programme in implementing Assembly resolution 49/122, invites the Programme to continue to implement all the provisions of both the Technical Assistance Programme and the information network for Small Island Developing States, and welcomes the regional and subregional efforts by small island developing States, which have enabled the commencement of implementation of both programmes;

7. Also welcomes the actions taken by the regional commissions and organizations in support of activities related to the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has a strengthened capacity to carry out, in accordance with its mandate, the research and analysis necessary to complement the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action, and in that context notes with satisfaction that a post at the P-4 level has been established in the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries following the recent restructuring of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

9. Calls upon Governments, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, to continue to take the necessary actions for effective follow-up to the Programme of Action, including action to ensure the provision of the means of implementation under chapter XV thereof, commitments and recommendations that were made at the Global Conference, and the modalities that it adopted for the full and comprehensive review of the Programme of Action;

10. Further calls upon both the bilateral and multilateral donor communities to mobilize adequate financial resources to supplement efforts by small island developing States, at both the national and regional levels, in the implementation of the programmes referred to in operative paragraph 6 of the present resolution, including by providing support to existing regional and subregional institutions;

11. Welcomes the action taken by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, for a meeting between representatives of small island developing States and prospective bilateral and multilateral donors, and stresses the need for further collaboration to facilitate preparation of project portfolios;

12. Requests the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in cooperation with the international community, to enhance efforts in coordination activities within the United Nations system and to strengthen national and regional partnerships for a disaster reduction strategy for the twenty-first century, including requirements for effective disaster reduction capacities and measures, in line with General Assembly resolution 51/183;

13. Urges the international donor community, including international financial institutions, to support adaptation efforts by small island developing

States to cope with the threatening sea level rise that may be experienced as a consequence of the impact of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere;

14. Invites the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its operational strategies, to further support its climate change enabling activities and short-term mitigation projects in small island developing States, especially the financing of commercial energy development and efficiency improvement in small island developing States;

15. Takes note of the progress in the development and compilation of a vulnerability index for small island developing States, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations, and invites all relevant participants to continue to support the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in further work to refine the index, as necessary;

16. Takes note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its thirty-first session,[1] and decides to retain the status of Vanuatu as a least developed country, pending the finalization of the vulnerability index and the next review in the year 2000;

17. Invites the World Tourism Organization and relevant United Nations agencies and programmes to urgently develop strategies with existing regional and subregional tourism organizations in small island developing States to further facilitate sustainable tourism development as an essential contribution to an action-oriented international programme of work on sustainable tourism;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, under the item entitled: "Environment and sustainable development", the sub-item entitled: "Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its fifty-third session, a report on actions taken to implement the present resolution and paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 50/116 of 20 December 1995.

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[1] E/1997/35.

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Agenda item 98 (d)

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 48/188 of 21 December 1993, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 50/117 A and B of 20 December 1995 and 51/185 of 16 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/45 of 26 July 1996,

Taking into account that the natural phenomenon commonly known as 'El Niño' has had an acute impact in several regions of the world, with particular severity and frequency in the coastal countries of the Pacific Ocean,

Noting that El Niño has a cyclical character and causes great damage to the world's population, economy and environment, particularly in developing countries, among which the least developed countries, the small island developing States and the landlocked countries are the most vulnerable,

Considering that said phenomenon has produced devastating effects, resulting in large material, economic and human losses, especially in the coastal countries of the Pacific Ocean and, in particular, in developing countries, small island States and landlocked countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Acknowledging with concern the possible effects that El Niño may have on global weather patterns, such as abnormal droughts and precipitation around the world, leading to a shortage in world food supplies and famine in several regions that could extend over a number of years,

Taking into account that the major El Niño events of this century have occurred fairly regularly and are often preceded by a number of distinct warning signs, which, with an appropriate increase and exchange of data and information, could assist in the modelling and prediction of its recurrence and enhance the capabilities of affected countries to mitigate the negative social, economic and environmental impacts that the phenomenon causes,

Considering also that the national efforts of the countries affected have been insufficient owing to the magnitude of the natural disaster and that international cooperation and solidarity therefore become indispensable,

1. Invites States to incorporate in sustainable development programmes, at the national, regional and international levels, strategies to prevent, mitigate and rehabilitate the damages caused by natural disasters;

2. Commends the national, regional and subregional efforts of affected countries, particularly those of developing countries, that have taken measures in order to reduce the impact of El Niño;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to promote the creation of an international comprehensive cooperation mechanism including early warning as well as the development of long-term strategies that would lead to the prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation of damages caused by El Niño; such measures should include financial assistance, the transfer of appropriate technology and wide dissemination of information and knowledge, within the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and, as part of the activities of the Decade and as part of the International Framework of Action for the Decade,[1] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and the Plan of Action contained therein;[3]

4. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meterological Organization, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as the International Council of Scientific Unions, within the framework of the

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[1] See resolution 44/236, annex.

[2] Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994 (United Nations publication E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[3] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, to contribute further to a comprehensive approach and study of El Niño and to intensify their cooperation with the regions affected by the phenomenon, especially with developing countries, small island States and landlocked countries;

5. Invites States, intergovernmental organizations and all those participating in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries to support global and regional observation systems and research, including the dissemination of data on El Niño, to prevent, mitigate and redress the negative effects of the phenomenon;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, within the context of paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to promote an intergovernmental meeting of experts and scientists in order to facilitate the exchange of information and national experiences related to the monitoring of El Niño as well as to strategies for the reduction of its impact;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite to the meeting, requested in paragraph 6 above, as special guests, representatives of academic and scientific institutions devoted to the study and analysis of El Niño, and to provide the meeting with the reports of regional meetings and symposiums specializing in the phenomenon;

8. Urges the Secretary-General to include the El Niño phenomenon and its consequences in the ongoing activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to improve the effectiveness and increase international coordination of early-warning systems with regard to natural and similar disasters;

9. Recommends that long-term public awareness and information programmes related to natural disasters induced by El Niño and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment be integrated into comprehensive national disaster management programmes that focus on preventive strategies for risk reduction and that these programmes be included as integral elements of United Nations support for social and economic development programmes;

10. Requests that proposals for effective and coordinated international mechanisms for early warning pertaining to the periodic occurrence of hazards associated with El Niño be considered within the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade and the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly in its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals on how the United Nations system might be enhanced so as to enable it to coordinate effective action;

12. Decides to include a sub-item entitled "The El Niño phenomenon" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, under the agenda item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation".

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Agenda item 98 (c)

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/115 of 20 December 1995, and 51/184 of 16 December 1996, and other relevant resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting with satisfaction that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1]

Welcoming the convening of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held at Kyoto, Japan, from 1 to 10 December 1997,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Japan for its offer to host the third session of the Conference of the Parties,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

Calling upon all States to strive for a successful outcome of the Berlin Mandate process,

Looking forward to the continued efforts of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in addressing climate change,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the results of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties prepared in response to the invitation of the General Assembly as contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 51/184,

Noting with regret that the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 51/184 has not been submitted on time, and stressing that this has prevented Member States from addressing the concerned issues in a timely manner,

1. Notes the ongoing process of the review of the administrative arrangements regarding personnel and financial matters established in the context of the transitional arrangement for administrative support to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the biennium 1996-1997, and the arrangements made for the provision of conference services to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies for the biennium 1996-1997, as requested in paragraph 10 of resolution 50/115 and paragraph 3 of resolution 51/184;

2. Decides to maintain the arrangements regarding personnel and financial matters established in regard to the provision of administrative support to the secretariat of the Convention, as noted in resolution 51/184;

3. Also decides to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1998-1999 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, entailing eight weeks of conference-servicing facilities envisaged for that biennium;

4. Invites the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session and following the outcome of the third session of the Conferences of the Parties to the Convention;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

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[1] FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.1.

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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/188 of 22 December 1992, 48/191 of 21 December 1993, 49/234 of 23 December 1994, 50/112 of 20 December 1995, 51/180 of 16 December 1996 and 51/238 of 17 June 1997,

Noting with satisfaction that a large number of States have ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and calling upon other States to take appropriate action to that end,

Noting that, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 51/180, the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention was convened from 29 September to 10 October 1997 in Rome and that it was attended by one hundred and two parties and by a large number of observers for Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Italy for the generous manner in which it hosted the first session of the Conference of the Parties and the to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the facilities it provided,

Welcoming the selection by the Conference of the Parties of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to house the Global Mechanism of the Convention, and stressing that, as the lead organization, the Fund should cooperate fully with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank,

Welcoming also as an important element in the successful functioning of the Global Mechanism, the agreement of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank on collaborative institutional arrangements for the global mechanism,[1]

Recognizing the contribution to the Convention process of the interim secretariat of the Convention, within the framework of the former Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, as well as the support provided to the interim secretariat by the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system, the European Commission and all other bilateral and multilateral contributors, including non-governmental organizations,

Recognizing also the support provided during the interim phase of the Convention to the launching of national, subregional and regional action programme processes in response to the resolution on urgent action for Africa, as well as the support provided to the interim activities in other regions carried out by Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as by specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's offer to provide administrative and support arrangements in the framework of an institutional linkage for the Convention secretariat with the United Nations, including the procedures indicated therein for the provision of financial services in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the United Nations staff Regulations and Rules with respect to the appointment and accountability of the head of the permanent secretariat,

Taking note also of the decision of the Conference of the Parties, on the basis of the Secretary-General's offer, that the Convention secretariat should be institutionally linked to the United Nations, while not being fully integrated into the work programme and management structure of any particular department or programme,

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[1] ICCD/COP (1)/CRP.1.

Taking note further of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and its permanent secretariat adopted at its first session, whereby, inter alia, the Secretary-General is requested to establish trust funds (general, supplementary and special funds) for the purposes of the Convention, to be managed by the head of the Convention secretariat, in accordance with duly delegated authority,

Taking note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its first session that the General Assembly be requested, bearing in mind the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations and the large number of States that are Parties to the Convention, to decide to finance from the regular programme budget of the United Nations the conference-servicing costs arising from sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies for the duration of the institutional linkage,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/180[2] in particular paragraph 15, relating to any possible implications arising from the report of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on its first session,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, on its tenth session, held in New York from 6 to 17 January 1997,[3] and its resumed tenth session, held at Geneva from 18 to 22 August 1997,[4] and the report of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on its first session;

2. Approves the institutional linkage between the Convention secretariat and the United Nations, in accordance with the offer made by the Secretary-General and as accepted by the Conference of the Parties at its first session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to review the functioning of the institutional linkage not later than 31 December 2002, in consultation with the Conference of the Parties, with a view to making such modifications as may be considered desirable by both parties, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

4. Notes that the Conference of the Parties has decided to accept the offer of the Government of Germany to host the Convention secretariat at Bonn, and expresses its appreciation for the support offered by the future host Government with respect to the relocation and effective functioning of the Convention secretariat;

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[2] A/52/549.

[3] A/52/82.

[4] A/52/82/Add.1.

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Switzerland, which hosted the interim secretariat, and to the Government of Canada and the Government of Spain, which offered to host the Convention secretariat, and invites them to continue to support the permanent secretariat and to contribute to the implementation of the Convention;

6. Welcomes the selection, by the Conference of the Parties at its first session, of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to house the Global Mechanism and, in accordance with Conference decision 24, invites the Fund, as the lead organization, to cooperate fully with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank;

7. Also welcomes the decision of the first Conference of the Parties to select the International Fund for Agricultural Development to house the Global Mechanism and to invite the United Nations Development Programme to designate the head of the Mechanism;

8. Urges all Governments, regional economic integration organizations, intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system, and multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to actively support the activities of the Global Mechanism and to make voluntary contributions as soon as possible through trust funds and/or similar arrangements established for the functioning and activities of the Global Mechanism in order to ensure that it begins operating by 1 January 1998;

9. Notes with appreciation the contributions made thus far to the extrabudgetary funds established under the provisions of Assembly resolution 47/188 of 22 December 1992, in particular the Trust Fund to support the interim secretariat and the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, and the Special Voluntary Fund to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process and in the first session of the Conference of Parties;

10. Decides that the head of the interim secretariat, under the authority of the Secretary-General, shall have the possibility of using the Special Voluntary Fund, as appropriate, to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

11. Decides also that the head of the interim secretariat, under the authority of the Secretary-General, shall have the possibility of using the Trust Fund, as appropriate, to support also the participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations of developing countries in the work of the second session of the Conference of the Parties;

12. Renews its appeal to Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, as well as to non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to continue to contribute generously to

the two extrabudgetary funds mentioned above for the transition period following the first session of the Conference of the Parties;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the decision taken by the Conference of the Parties at its first session:

(a) To authorize the interim secretariat established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/188 to act as the secretariat for the transition period following the first session of the Conference of the Parties until the permanent secretariat designated by the Conference of the Parties begins operating at Bonn, which should be not later than 31 December 1998;

(b) To maintain the arrangements within the current programme budget for the interim secretariat to support the Convention until the permanent secretariat begins operating and to maintain the arrangements relating to extrabudgetary funds;

14. Calls upon all countries that are not parties to the Convention to take appropriate action for the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention;

15. Urges all States that are parties to the Convention to pay promptly and in full on the first month of each year, starting on 1 January 1999, the contributions required for the core budget of the Convention envisaged in the financial rules, so as to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies, the permanent secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

16. Calls upon all countries, in particular developed countries, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and the Special Voluntary Fund established under the financial rules in order to facilitate activities under the Convention and the participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations of developing countries in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties;

17. Decides to finance from the regular programme budget of the United Nations the conference-servicing costs arising from sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies for the duration of the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations;

18. Decides also to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1998-1999 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for that biennium, entailing eight weeks of conference-servicing facilities;

19. Takes note of the transitional arrangement for administrative support to the Convention secretariat, outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution 51/180,[1] with particular reference to the implications arising from the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session, which should facilitate the establishment and relocation of the Convention secretariat and assist it in

addressing any initial financial and personnel problems that may be encountered in this context;

20. Takes note also of the financing arrangements contained in paragraphs 14 and 15 above, and requests the Secretary-General to review those arrangements towards the end of the biennium 1998-1999 and to report upon the results of that review to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session;

21. Approves the decision of the Conference of the Parties to convene its second session during the last quarter of 1998;

22. Welcomes with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Senegal to host the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Dakar;

23. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as to non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

24. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to it, at its fifty-third session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa".

UNITED
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A

General Assembly

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13 November 1997

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Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 95 (b)

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing the international trading system and trade policies for development contained in relevant resolutions, rules and provisions of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization,

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989, 46/210 of 20 December 1991, 48/168 of 21 December 1993 and 50/96 of 20 December 1995,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive unilateral economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open multilateral trading system,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;[1]

2. Urges the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries which are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, as a means of forcibly imposing the will of one State on another;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[1] A/52/459.

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MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/95 and 50/98 of 20 December 1995 and 51/167 of 16 December 1996, as well as relevant international agreements concerning trade, economic growth, development and interrelated issues,

Emphasizing the importance of an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trading system,

Emphasizing also that a favourable and conducive international economic and financial environment and a positive investment climate are necessary for the economic growth of the world economy, including the creation of employment, in particular for the growth and development of the developing countries, and emphasizing further that each country is responsible for its own economic policies for sustainable development,

Noting the agreed conclusions of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Fostering an enabling environment for development: financial flows, including capital flows, investment and trade";[1]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/52/3, chap. II, para. 5.

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of the ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Midrand, South Africa, in April and May 1996,

Noting also that the second Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization will take place at Geneva in May 1998,

I

1. Reaffirms the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of the development and interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development;

2. Reaffirms its political will and responsibility with respect to implementing the agreed commitments arrived at in the ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Midrand, South Africa, in particular the document entitled "A Partnership for Growth and Development",[2] and, in this regard, welcomes the convening of a special high-level review meeting in 1998, which will contribute to the preparations for the tenth session of the Conference, to be held in Thailand in the year 2000;

3. Welcomes the efforts by the Secretary-General of the Conference to build a lasting partnership for development with non-governmental actors, including through the "Partners for Development" initiative, to be held at Lyon, France, in 1998;

4. Welcomes the reports and the agreed conclusions of the Trade and Development Board on its fifteenth executive session[3] and its forty-fourth session,[4] and notes the important contribution that the Trade and Development Report, 1997, the World Investment Report and the Least Developed Countries: 1997 Report make to the work of the Board;

5. Supports the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to implement fully the far-reaching reforms as embodied in the outcome of the ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

6. Notes that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is making increasing use of information technology to further enhance its effectiveness, and encourages the Conference to ensure that developing countries fully benefit from these new technologies;

7. Notes the increasing application of electronic commerce in the conduct of international trade, and urges the United Nations system, in particular the

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[2] See A/51/308.

[3] A/52/15 (Part I).

[4] A/52/15 (Part II).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in this regard;

8. Recognizes that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, having a comparative advantage in tackling trade-related development issues, should continue to facilitate the integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system, in a complementary manner with the World Trade Organization, and to promote development through trade and investment in cooperation and coordination with the International Trade Centre, relevant institutions of the United Nations system and other international organizations;

9. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue, on the basis of the outcome of its ninth session, to identify and analyse the implications for development of issues relevant to investment, taking into account the interests of developing countries and bearing in mind the work undertaken by other organizations;

10. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue, inter alia, to follow developments in the international trading system, in particular their implications for developing countries, and to identify new opportunities arising from the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, and to assist developing countries to participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations;

II

11. Notes the outcome of the inaugural Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Singapore in December 1996, including the review of the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements and their built-in agenda, and welcomes the adoption by the Conference of the Plan of Action for the least developed countries;

12. Recognizes the importance of open regional economic integration in the creation of new opportunities for expanding trade and investment;

13. Stresses the need for the full integration of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, into the world economy, through, inter alia, improved market access for their exports, in accordance with the multilateral trading agreements;

14. Welcomes, in this regard, the recognition that the movement in the direction of greater openness for developing economies should be an orderly process backed by effective policies at the international as well as the national level and that these policies should entail a phased approach to integration tailored to the circumstances of individual countries;

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[3] A/52/15 (Part II), chap. I, sect. B, agreed conclusions 440 (XLIV), para. 8.

15. Reiterates the need to continue trade liberalization in areas of export interest to developing countries, including through a substantial reduction of tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular non-tariff barriers, and also reiterates the need for the elimination of discriminatory and protectionist practices in international trade relations, which will have the effect of improving access for the exports of developing countries, enhancing the competitiveness of their domestic industries and facilitating structural adjustment among developed economies;

16. Stresses that all members of the World Trade Organization should implement their commitments in respect of the Uruguay Round agreements in a full, timely, faithful and continuous manner and that all provisions of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations[1] should be applied effectively, taking into account specific difficulties and interests of developing countries, so as to maximize economic growth and the developmental benefits thereof for all, and in this respect reiterates the need for the full implementation of special and preferential treatment for developing countries in accordance with the Uruguay Round agreements;

17. Emphasizes the importance of the strengthening of, and the attaining of greater universality by, the international trading system, and of accelerating the process directed towards accession to the World Trade Organization of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and emphasizes the necessity for World Trade Organization member Governments and relevant international organizations to assist non-World Trade Organization members so as to facilitate their efforts with respect to accession in an expeditious and transparent manner on the basis of World Trade Organization rights and obligations and for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide technical assistance, thereby contributing to their rapid and full integration into the multilateral trading system;

18. Emphasizes that the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization is a key element with regard to the integrity and credibility of the multilateral trading system and the full realization of the benefits anticipated from the conclusion of the Uruguay Round;

19. Deplores any attempt to bypass or undermine multilaterally agreed procedures on the conduct of international trade by resorting to unilateral actions over and above those agreed in the Uruguay Round, and affirms that environmental and social concerns should not be used for protectionist purposes;

III

20. Emphasizes the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment, trade and development issues, and recognizes that Governments should have as their objective to ensure that trade and environmental policies

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[1] See Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994 (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

are mutually supportive so as to achieve sustainable development and that, in doing so, their environmental policies and measures with a potential trade impact are not be used for protectionist purposes;

21. Encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its work on trade, environment and development, in particular, its special role in promoting the integration of trade, environment and development by examining trade and environment issues from a development perspective;

IV

22. Reaffirms the need to give priority to the problems facing the least developed countries, and reaffirms in particular that actions, as appropriate, should be taken to assist the least developed countries to maximize the potential opportunities and minimize possible difficulties arising from the Uruguay Round agreements;

23. Urges Governments and the international organizations concerned to implement fully and expeditiously the Ministerial Declaration on Measures in Favour of the Least Developed Countries,* and to apply effectively the Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform of the Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries,* as well as the recommendations adopted at the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and at the ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as they relate to trade and trade-related issues of the least developed countries;

24. Requests Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take concrete measures to implement fully and as a matter of urgency the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including the measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review, especially those related to trade and development;

25. Invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to improve collaboration between the Conference's country-level programmes for least developed countries and the overall macroeconomic and sectoral policy dialogue in respect of those countries at the World Bank Consultative Group and United Nations Development Programme round tables;

26. Stresses the need to give special attention, within the context of international cooperation on trade and development issues, to the implementation of the many international development commitments geared to meeting the special development needs and problems of small island developing States and of landlocked developing States, as well as to recognize that developing countries which provide transit services need adequate support in maintaining and improving their transit infrastructure;

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* See resolution 50/95, para. 27.

27. Invites preference-giving countries to continue to improve and renew their generalized system of preferences schemes in keeping with the post-Uruguay Round trading system and with the objective of integrating developing countries, especially the least developed countries, into the international trading system, and stresses that ways and means should be found to ensure more effective utilization of generalised system of preferences schemes, particularly by least developed countries;

28. Notes the concern among the beneficiaries that the enlargement of the scope of the generalised system of preferences by linking eligibility to non-trade considerations may detract value from its original principles, namely, non-discrimination, universality, burden sharing and non-reciprocity;

29. Stresses the need for developing countries to participate fully and more effectively in rule-making and standard-setting activities in the international trading system, and stresses that Governments, as well as international organizations, should extend technical assistance to developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively;

30. Stresses also the need to ensure effective follow-up, with the support of the international community, of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the South-South Conference on Trade, Investment and Finance, held at San José in January 1997, which recognized, inter alia, the importance of international trade as an unprecedented engine of growth for developing countries, the opportunities and challenges of globalization and liberalization, the need for complete integration of the developing countries into the world economy and the international trading system, and the need to address the continued marginalization of the least developed countries in the world economy;

31. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on recommendations for effective follow-up to the relevant sections of the agreed conclusions of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Fostering an enabling environment for development: financial flows, including capital flows, investment and trade";[1]

32. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, including developments in the multilateral trading system.